

(d) *Standard: Records.* Records of radiologic services must be maintained.

(1) The radiologist or other practitioner who performs radiology services must sign reports of his or her interpretations.

(2) The hospital must maintain the following for at least 5 years:

(i) Copies of reports and printouts.

(ii) Films, scans, and other image records, as appropriate.

[51 FR 22042, June 17, 1986; 51 FR 27848, Aug. 4, 1986]

§ 482.27 Condition of participation: Laboratory services.

(a) The hospital must maintain, or have available, adequate laboratory services to meet the needs of its patients. The hospital must ensure that all laboratory services provided to its patients are performed in a facility certified in accordance with part 493 of this chapter.

(b) *Standard: Adequacy of laboratory services.* The hospital must have laboratory services available, either directly or through a contractual agreement with a certified laboratory that meets requirements of part 493 of this chapter.

(1) Emergency laboratory services must be available 24 hours a day.

(2) A written description of services provided must be available to the medical staff.

(3) The laboratory must make provision for proper receipt and reporting of tissue specimens.

(4) The medical staff and a pathologist must determine which tissue specimens require a macroscopic (gross) examination and which require both macroscopic and microscopic examinations.

(c) *Standard: Potentially infectious blood and blood products—*(1) *Potentially HIV infectious blood and blood products* are prior collections from a donor who tested negative at the time of donation but tests repeatedly reactive for the antibody to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) on a later donation, and the FDA-licensed, more specific test or other followup testing recommended or required by FDA is positive and the timing of seroconversion cannot be precisely estimated.

(2) *Services furnished by an outside blood bank.* If a hospital regularly uses the services of an outside blood bank, it must have an agreement with the blood bank that governs the procurement, transfer, and availability of blood and blood products. The agreement must require that the blood bank promptly notify the hospital of the following:

(i) If it supplied blood and blood products collected from a donor who tested negative at the time of donation but tests repeatedly reactive for the antibody to HIV on a later donation; and

(ii) The results of the FDA-licensed, more specific test or other followup testing recommended or required by FDA completed within 30 calendar days after the donor's repeatedly reactive screening test. (FDA regulations concerning HIV testing and lookback procedures are set forth at 21 CFR 610.45-*et seq.*)

(3) *Quarantine of blood and blood products pending completion of testing.* If the blood bank notifies the hospital of the repeatedly reactive HIV screening test results as required by paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, the hospital must determine the disposition of the blood or blood product and quarantine all blood and blood products from previous donations in inventory.

(i) If the blood bank notifies the hospital that the result of the FDA-licensed, more specific test or other followup testing recommended or required by FDA is negative, absent other informative test results, the hospital may release the blood and blood products from quarantine.

(ii) If the blood bank notifies the hospital that the result of the FDA-licensed, more specific test or other followup testing recommended or required by FDA is positive, the hospital must dispose of the blood and blood products in accordance with 21 CFR 606.40 and notify patients in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(4) *Patient notification.* If the hospital has administered potentially HIV infectious blood or blood products (either directly through its own blood bank or under an agreement described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section) or released such blood or blood products to another entity or appropriate individual,

§ 482.28

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–99 Edition)

the hospital must take the following actions:

(i) Promptly make at least three attempts to notify the patient's attending physician (that is, the physician of record) or the physician who ordered the blood or blood product that potentially HIV infectious blood or blood products were transfused to the patient.

(ii) Ask the physician to immediately notify the patient, or other individual as permitted under paragraph (c)(8) of this section, of the need for HIV testing and counseling.

(iii) If the physician is unavailable, declines to make the notification, or later informs the hospital that he or she was unable to notify the patient, promptly make at least three attempts to notify the patient, or other individual as permitted under paragraph (c)(8) of this section, of the need for HIV testing and counseling.

(iv) Document in the patient's medical record the notification or attempts to give the required notification.

(5) *Timeframe for notification.* The notification effort begins when the blood bank notifies the hospital that it received potentially HIV infectious blood and blood products and continues for 8 weeks unless—

(i) The patient is located and notified; or

(ii) The hospital is unable to locate the patient and documents in the patient's medical record the extenuating circumstances beyond the hospital's control that caused the notification timeframe to exceed 8 weeks.

(6) *Content of notification.* The notification given under paragraphs (c)(4) (ii) and (iii) of this section must include the following information:

(i) A basic explanation of the need for HIV testing and counseling.

(ii) Enough oral or written information so that the transfused patient can make an informed decision about whether to obtain HIV testing and counseling.

(iii) A list of programs or places where the patient can obtain HIV testing and counseling, including any requirements or restrictions the program may impose.

(7) *Policies and procedures.* The hospital must establish policies and procedures

for notification and documentation that conform to Federal, State, and local laws, including requirements for confidentiality and medical records.

(8) *Notification to legal representative or relative.* If the patient has been adjudged incompetent by a State court, the physician or hospital must notify a legal representative designated in accordance with State law. If the patient is competent, but State law permits a legal representative or relative to receive the information on the patient's behalf, the physician or hospital must notify the patient or his or her legal representative or relative. If the patient is deceased, the physician or hospital must continue the notification process and inform the deceased patient's legal representative or relative.

[57 FR 7136, Feb. 28, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 47433, Sept. 9, 1996]

§ 482.28 Condition of participation: Food and dietetic services.

The hospital must have organized dietary services that are directed and staffed by adequate qualified personnel. However, a hospital that has a contract with an outside food management company may be found to meet this Condition of participation if the company has a dietitian who serves the hospital on a full-time, part-time, or consultant basis, and if the company maintains at least the minimum standards specified in this section and provides for constant liaison with the hospital medical staff for recommendations on dietetic policies affecting patient treatment.

(a) *Standard: Organization.* (1) The hospital must have a full-time employee who—

(i) Serves as director of the food and dietetic service;

(ii) Is responsible for the daily management of the dietary services; and

(iii) Is qualified by experience or training.

(2) There must be a qualified dietitian, full-time, part-time, or on a consultant basis.

(3) There must be administrative and technical personnel competent in their respective duties.

(b) *Standard: Diets.* Menus must meet the needs of the patients.